

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

PRAISE FROM THE ENEMY.

(From the N. Y. World, Dem.)

No other man ever rose from police commissioner to President of the United States in less than five years. No other so vigorously and so successfully turned stumbling-blocks into stepping-stones. Theodore Roosevelt entered politics as a reformer as soon as he had left college, and made a reputation at the very start for public spirit, honesty, combativeness and unshakable physical and moral courage. He made enemies at every step, and every enemy made him ten friends. The boy assemblyman forced a hostile Legislature to condemn its own political allies. The young civil service commissioner boldly challenged the national leaders of his party and compelled them to observe the law. The police commissioner trampled ruthlessly over all the prejudices of a cosmopolitan community, whether they represented the vicious instincts of a criminal fraction or the innocent desires of the liberty loving majority. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy thrust a rude hand into the coils of red tape that swathed the department and cleared the way for the commanders that smashed the fleets of Spain. The Governor of New York accepted the hostility of the public service corporations by signing the Ford franchise tax bill. The President of the United States challenged Wall street by forcing a settlement of the anthracite strike and ordering the dissolution of the Northern Securities merger. He sacrificed his popularity in the South rather than "shut the door of hope" in the face of the Negro. He secured the partial fulfillment of our pledge of Cuban reciprocity. He ended the half-century period of talk

about the Panama canal, and brought on a period of action. He insisted on probing the frauds of the postal service in the face of the anger of his party leaders.

With the Downhauers.

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

Judge Parker is with him (Mr. Schurz) and the Boston anti-imperialists—and with Bryan himself—on Bryan's paramount issue of 1900, already once voted on by the people. Judge Parker is squarely with the downhauers of the flag, the curtailers of American territory, the advocates of the surrender of possessions acquired by war and purchase, the abandoners of the position and advantage gained in the Far East with reference to the tremendous question of the open door in China and the Asiatic commerce of the future. He is a reactionary against the patriotic policy of William McKinley, faithfully pursued by Theodore Roosevelt, John Hay, Elihu Root and William H. Taft.

More than that. The reasons which Judge Parker gives in his speech of acceptance, as explained by his letter to Mr. Milburn, for withdrawal from the Philippines apply unerringly and with equal force to the abandonment of Porto Rico. That also was brought into our possession by an accident of war—the same war. He is for treating the Filipinos precisely as we treated the Cubans; is it conceivable that his philosophy discriminates against the Porto Ricans?

Thus it appears that Judge Parker stands without reserve or qualification for territorial retrenchment and a general downhauling of the American flag in both oceans. We imagine that when election day comes he will be astonished to discover how many American voters his frank avowal of reactionary sentiments has profoundly interested.

WHY BRYAN SUPPORTS HIM.

(From the N. Y. Mail.)

Bryan is "supporting" Parker in this campaign. We have been at some pains to collect the scattered references he has made to him in the last five months. They are presented below as a sort of Democratic campaign document.

It would mean that those who attempted to reach the White House, if Parker were elected, would have to wade through peanut shells knee deep. The Albany platform ought to prevent Parker's nomination, unless the Democrats decide to attempt a confidence game on the public.

Is this adopting of platforms a sort of variety show, with a change of act for each campaign?

My objection to Judge Parker is that he goes before the country on a cowardly and straddling platform that can only appeal to cowards and straddlers. I object to loaded dice.

If that (the Albany) platform means anything, it means that the Democrats of New York State are against the merger decision and in favor of the minority decision. If Mr. Parker means that, he means that as President of the United States he can appoint one judge and reverse that decision.

We are opposed to the burglarious methods which are now being employed to foist upon the party a speechless candidate and a meaningless platform.

The influences back of the Parker candidacy are so intimately associated with trusts and great corporations that the Democratic party could not appeal to the masses.

A man who is weak enough to put his candidacy in their (Hill's and Belmont's) hands before the convention would not be strong enough to resist their influence after election. If he were by any possibility successful.

With such a candidate the battle would begin with a foot race and end with a rout.

It would have been manlier if Judge Parker had stated his position before this convention met. It would have been more manly if he had stated his position while this convention was in session.

The plutocratic element for the time being is in control of the Democratic party.

The nomination of Judge Parker was a thoroughly reactionary move.

in which delegates were springing up all over the South and East in a sudden fever of enthusiasm for the Belmont candidate.

The intention of the National Committee, we feel sure, was to organize the Democratic editors of the country, especially those inclined to be cool in their advocacy of the Jeffersonian principles, in a subtle and undemonstrative fashion. Superficial methods are not adapted to such a movement. It thrives best under cover. The announcement that the Steubenville True Patriot, which refused to support Bryan in 1896, has come out for Parker loses its force if it is anticipated by the revelation that on the fearless editor's trip to New York and Esopus "THE FINANCES WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF HERE."

The uprising of the Independent Democratic press against the "Big Stick" policy was meant to be spontaneous. How can it be made to appear so now? Every editor who accepts the Taggart invitation will go home only to have his inquisitive townsmen propel embarrassing question at him. How much of the finances were taken care of here? Just the railroad fare and the hotel bills? Was the item of "time and trouble" taken into account? Only those editors whose characters are like those of Caesar's wife and Mr. Henry Watterston can afford to come, and for these it will be very little pleasure. The Taggart letter will rise up to confuse them at every turn of a period of Parker praise.

We need look no further for a reason to account for the tragic and forcible suppression of the man who promised that "THE FINANCES WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF HERE." It is a melancholy duty, this we have to record the passing of Tom Taggart. He was a genial soul; an open-faced, free mannered, candid creature; a boon to the inquisitive seeker after the truth in an atmosphere dank with the humors of the subway, sordid with the cold financial aspect of the Wall Street counting room. At the door of his living tomb we take leave of him, not without a tear.

The "Personal" Issue Accepted.

(From the N. Y. Mail.)

In Secretary Taft's Montpelier address we have another portrait of the President made by one of his constitutional advisers—a portrait no less appealing than that which Elihu Root

BRIGHT OUTLOOK AT PITTSBURG.

(From the Labor World.)

A series of interesting articles have been appearing in the Pittsburgh Dispatch regarding the trade conditions and prospects of Youngstown, Sharon, New Castle, Pa.

Youngstown, O., Niles, O., Warren, O., Girard, O., Sharon, Wheatland, Middlesex, and New Castle, Pa., dependent months ago because of the poor outlook for business in the tandem of valleys, now are hopeful. Now 80 per cent. of the workingmen in a productive center that has no superior in the world have secured employment through the restarting of long-idle plants, factories, and industries in general, and to 90 per cent. of the workingmen is held out the promise of work in plenty in the very near future.

In a thorough and absolutely impartial investigation these facts positively were ascertained. That there is more work in these valleys than there has been for months. That there is a brighter outlook for the future than for some time, evidenced by the disposition of many operators to increase, to an unusual extent, the sources of production. That there has been less so-called labor troubles, troubles precipitated by demands or other actions of the unions, than for any same period since unionism first became a factor in the industrial world in the United States.

Factories, some of them the biggest in the country, are in this territory, and have been producing practically without any cessation or without evidencing any feeling of uncertainty regarding the future for several months. But all look to the mills, the producers of the country's wealth in iron, steel and tin. Now that these

are resuming there is no longer any doubt regarding the future of the industrial world.

"Shuffling."

(From the N. Y. Mail.)

The humor of the campaign is "opening up" in fine shape, thanks to the Times and the Evening Post. Both these Parker admirers and advocates fall afoul of Senator Bailey of Texas because in a speech in Brooklyn on Thursday evening he "shuffled on the tariff." What they mean by that is that he did not come out boldly for tariff reform and force it into the front as an issue.

Who is the Democratic leader in this campaign anyway? Is not his name Parker? And did not Judge Parker put tariff reform out of the campaign as an issue? Did Senator Bailey "shuffle" any more in Brooklyn than Parker did at Esopus? What do these critics of Bailey mean by "shuffling?" Do they wish to make the Senator say with the philosopher in the "Merry Wives," "I myself sometimes, hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle?" Would it be in good taste for a Democratic campaigner to oppose the position taken by the Democratic candidate?

There never was a President in the White House who was a greater friend of the laboring man than Theodore Roosevelt. His record, from the time when he was an Assemblyman in the New York Legislature, to the present, has been a consistent one in this respect. President Roosevelt stands as the friend of the lawmaker and the enemy of the lawbreaker no matter what his politics or his calling.

If we continue Republicanism and protection we shall soon be making the fifty million dollars worth of cotton goods which we are now importing.

POLICE IN POLITICS AGAIN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Mathew Kleley mentioned as contributing \$75.00 is the CHIEF OF POLICE?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Harry B. Hawes, whose name is mentioned as having given \$100.00 is a member of the police board?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Chief Desmond, whose name is mentioned here, in connection with the \$849 contribution, is the chief of police in the city of St. Louis?

A. No, sir. He is the chief of detectives; that represents his department.

FOLK AND THE STATE RING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Court decide, on March 5, 1900, that Minor, a Republican, was not elected County Judge in Barton County, because only one judge of the election had placed his initials on the back of certain ballots counted for Minor. And we have seen the same court, just nine days later, March 14, 1900, in the case of Hehl vs. Guion, 155 Mo., decide that Hehl, a Republican,

organizing to defeat the party in power, and we know that in the very midst of the campaign the liquor men, in the same quiet manner, called off the fight, and we have seen, in less than six months after the election, the Supreme Court decide the whisky tax unconstitutional.

"So many outrages have been perpetrated, the hearts and the consciences of the people are so outraged,